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H. A. DARNALL, Editor and Manager.

Office Phone: Home B-6111-1111. Residence: Tabor 2813

TALKING about taxes, one way to raise the annual burden for those who have to pay is to exempt additional property. Every dollar so exempted throws a burden on those not exempted. The person who has a total valuation of $4500, and is exempt $3000 under the proposed exemption of $1500 to every person (meaning man and wife) would probably pay as much tax on the remaining $1500 as if it were distributed over the $4500. Most likely he would pay more for the $1500, as he would otherwise have to pay for a lot of people, would become entirely exempt by the proposed law. Then there are other features to be considered, a partial list of which we reprint from the Oregonian.

The forest reserves of Oregon now contain 12,580,000 acres of land exempt from taxation.

All unused water powers are now exempt.

The National domain of about 17,000,000 acres is also free from taxation, and under the conservation policies and administrative methods of the government, cannot be depended on as a taxable asset within a generation.

The initiative measure to restore certain submerged lands so the state will withdraw from taxation property worth many millions.

The litigation over the Oregon and California land grant has caused a direct reduction in tax revenues of about $450,000 annually. If the government wins, the lands (2,800,000 acres) will go into the forest reserve exempt from taxation.

The adoption of prohibition will mean a reduction in license revenues of $600,000 or $700,000 annually in Oregon and will make valueless for tax purposes breweries and other such establishments, and probably reduce the value of hop fields.

The people understand the prohibition question and all it involves. If they adopt prohibition it will be with a deliberate idea that the material sacrifice is worth the moral gain. But they do not clearly see the end if they shall adopt the $1500 exemption measure. Its certain result will be to add heavy tax burdens to the large taxpayer, the small taxpayer, and the renter, and relieve somewhat the taxpayer of moderate means, who is well able to pay.

The $1500 exemption proposal is the most menacing and mischievous measure on the ballot. The public should be aroused to its importance.

Who will pay taxes in Oregon if the race to find ways and means to evade taxation is to continue at the present rapid pace?

WHAT INDEPENDENCE DAY DID FOR ENGLAND

Immediately, the Fourth of July is noisily observed to celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Essentially, the celebration has a deeper significance and one which the Americans ought to know more about than they do. It recalls not only our own independence, but the triumph of the English people over the crown and the relegation of the king to his true place in the English system of government. By the English system of government we mean not only the system in England, but the system obtaining in the United States, the systems of Canada, of Australia, of all the truly independent powers which have grown up as a result of the great English movements of adventure and of colonization which from time to time expressed English energy, or the English spirit of revolt, or that of unrest, from the days of Elizabeth to the days of Victoria.

To those who know the development of English popular government the Fourth of July marks the time since when no English monarch had dared to demand the right to tax English people at home or at distant colonies without their consent. The struggle was long, and the crown fought hard for its prerogative, but despite this the principle of English liberty survived under what were appearently most untoward circumstances, the crown became what it is, and a republic was established which has become the strongest nation in the world.

The Fourth of July is the day on which we celebrate the rule of the people here and abroad, the growth of individual liberty and the absolute dependence of the crown in English lands.—Harpers Weekly.

HOW AND WHEN TO PICK THE LOGANBERRY CROP

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. By utilizing loganberries that are picked unripe for jells, and those that are picked even after attacked by mold for heavy syrups and flavoring compounds, the harvest season for loganberries may be considerably prolonged, according to the Horticultural department of the Oregon Agricultural College. The most desirable stage for most purposes—marketing fresh, canning and evaporating—is that known as the hard ripe stage, just as the fruit is beginning to turn. The dead ripe stage is best suited to the manufacture of juice for beverage purposes, giving the juice all the desirable characteristics of color, flavor, aroma and quality.

Experiments have shown that the sugar content of logaberries fully ripe is almost double that of berries partly ripe. Acidity runs down almost as rapidly during this stage, while pectin and flavor are rapidly developed. The greatest disadvantage of letting them reach the dead ripe stage is their liability to injury in handling.

Berries are best picked with a slight twist of the wrist that loosens the fruit with the least possible damage to it. When pulled straight from the stem they are often injured by the lateral pressure and sometimes bring stem, trash and leaves with them. Too many berries should not be held in the hand at one time, since the warmth and pressure of the hand break down the form badly. The berries then leak, giving a mussy appearance to the picker, the receptacles and the fruit itself.

It has also been shown by repeated tests that berries are best when picked in the cool of the day. Evaporated fruit dries with better form and weight, and juices and canned fruit are less subject to fermentation. Germs offerment and decay are most active in warm temperatures so that if fruit must be picked in the heat of the day it should be stored over night or until it has cooled down before being made up into by products.

Franklin's Suit Of Clothes

Shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster general for the American colonies, was in London trying to get fair treatment for the Americans. His petition was dismissed by the government as "groundless, scandalous and vexatious," and he lost his official post. On returning to his lodgings that night, says Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book o the Revolution," Franklin took off the suit of clothes he had worn and declared that he would never wear it again until he should sign the degradation of England and the independence of America. More than ten years later he donned the suit again when he signed the treaty of peace which freed the United States.

"SANE" FOURTH GAINING.

Fewer Lives and Limbs Now Lost In Day's Celebration.

The celebration of the Fourth of July with fireworks, which in former years caused death or injury to an average of 4,000 persons a year, is becoming a memory. The day passed off last year with only 8 dead and 365 injured in the entire country.

The sane Fourth movement has spread widely since last year, which showed a big reduction in casulties as compared with previous years. In Kansas alone fifty towns have passed ordinances forbidding the death dealing kind of celebration.

The saving of life and limb in the larger cities is shown by the following comparison of casualties:

	1913.		1908	
	Dead.	Injured	Dead.	Injured.
Boston	0	4	4	51
Chicago	0	7	12	114
Cincinnati	0	0	0	45
Cleveland	0	0	10	62
Harrisburg	0	2	2	28
Kansas City	0	0	0	30
Los Angeles	0	0	0	33
Milwaukee	0	3	1	67
New York	0	6	6	38
St. Louis	0	4	1	138
Washington	0	0	0	41

ARE YOU A MATHEMATICIAN?

Then Solve This Problem and Win a Prize of $25,000.

The largest single prize offered for a scientific discovery is still going begging. The prize has been open to competition for many years. At first sight the problem for a solution of which the prize is offered looks no more difficult than those with which high school students are familiar, but many of the greatest mathematicians in the world have tried to solve the problem and given it up in despair.

It is known as Fermat's problem. Nearly 300 years ago Fermat, one of the greatest mathematicians who ever lived, stated that the equation $x^n+y^n=z^n$ could not be satisfied by whole numbers when n is an odd prime number different from unity. The problem may be stated in another way—viz, that $x^n+y^n=z^n$ cannot be satisfied when n is any integer greater than 2. The one follows as a logical conclusion from the other.

The Academy of Sciences of Goettingen, Germany, offers a prize of 100,000 marks (about $25,000) for proof of this assertion. This is the prize that is going begging.

Dr. Joseph Bowden, professor of mathematics, Adelphi college, Brooklyn, asked by the Scientific American to state the precise conditions for winning the prize, writes that the Academy of Sciences will not consider any manuscripts sent in, but only proposed solutions printed and offered for sale as monographs, in books on mathematics or in mathematical periodicals. The award will not be made until two years after the publication of the memoir in order that mathematicians may have ample opportunity to test and criticise the solution.

The object of these restrictions is to save the academy from being flooded with undigested manuscrips. It will only consider solutions that have stood the test of some competent editor or publisher in the first place.

FRANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Its Influence In the Melting Pot of the Latin Races.

South America is the melting pot of the Latin races, and the French influence now seems to predominate over that of Spain. Italy is well represented, especially in strong Argentina. Brazil seems to be the most polyglot of them all, for here the native Portuguese is mingled not only with the Spanish and French and English, but a great deal of German. In the south of Brazil 80 per cent of the people speak German, and Portuguese is not always enforced as the language even of the public schools.

The large German colonies here do not affiliate with these people as they do with the Anglo-Saxon brothers of the north. They live to themselves, they retain their own language and customs. In Chile, where there are many English, too, the Germans direct the education of the country. Buenos Aires is close to this Germanic group in southern Brazil and feels its influence, though Argentina seems the most unified and progressive of the republics in point of literary expression and culture.

French influence also is felt in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro itself was founded as a refuge for French Huguenots, though they were afterward driven back. In Paris today one hears that a youth is to emigrate to America, but probably it is to Rio that he is going. There are many French immigrants, and French is required in most of the schools and is next to the native tongue in importance in northern Brazil. Formerly in Brazil Spanish or German always came next to French, but it is said that some of the states now require English as the third language and that Brazilians are proud of their English.—Christian Science Monitor.

Suspicious.

Ernest Vizetelly, who has published a record of his experiences during the Franco-Prussian war, tells a story to illustrate the popular mania for discovering "treason" that prevailed in Paris.

He says that one day a soldier remarked to a comrade:

"I am sure that the captain is a traitor."

"How's that?" was the rejoinder.

"Well," said the suspicious soldier, "have you not noticed that every time he orders us to march forward we invariably encounter the enemy?"

Executions In Europe.

Methods of putting criminals to death vary. In Europe the guillotine is the mode of execution most generally employed. Austria, Holland and Portugal are the only other countries besides Great Britain where criminals are hanged. In Oldenburg they are shot. In Brunswick they are beheaded, and in Spain they are garroted.—London Telegraph.

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do! He—What makes you think that, dearest? She—You are not half so foolish as you used to be.—Philadelphia Ledger.

At The Churches

Arleta Baptist Church

Bible School next Sunday morning at 9:45. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. meeting at 6:15 p. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at :45. Everybody welcome to any and all of these services.

Millard Avenue Presbyterian Church

Sunday Services 10:00 a. m. Sabbath School, 11:00 a. m. morning worship. 6:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 7:30 Evening worship. Thursday, 7:30 midweek service, 8:00 p. m. chior practice.

Rev. Wm. H. Amos, Pastor.

St. Peter's Catholic Church

Sundays: Low Mass at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 8:30 a. m. Week days: Mass at 8 a. m. Choir Rehearsal, Sunday 12 M.

Seventh Day Adventist Church

Saturday Sabbath school, 10 a. m. Saturday preaching, 11 a. m. Wednesday prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Sunday preaching, 7:45 p. m.

Lents Friend's Church

Bible school, 9:45; Meeting for worship at 11 o'clock; C. E. Service 6:30 P. M. Preaching 7:30. Prayer meeting Thursday eve. at 7:45. John Riley, Pastor.

German Evangelical Reformed Church

S. School 10 A. M. German School Saturday 10 A. M. Y. P. S. Wednesday 8 P. M. Sunday worship 11 A. M.

Pentecostal services 11 A. M. Confirmation. The following class will be admitted into the congregation: Lena Ertler, Josephine Ertler, Franz Ertler, Adelina Schultz. Celebration of the Holy Communion. Offering for benefit of the church erection fund. Germans are invited to attend and bring friends.

Th. Schildknecht, Pastor

Lents Baptist Church

Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Morning worship, 11 A. M. Elmo Heights Sunday School, 2:30 P. M. Young People's meeting, 7:00 P. M. Evening worship, 8:00 P. M. Theme, "Every Man a Builder." You are invited. J. M. Nelson, Pastor.

Lents M. E. Church

Preaching 11 A. M. Subject announced from the Pulpit. Services at Bennett Chapel M. E. Church 3 P. M. Preaching services 8 P. M. Subject: How God wins a Soul. Epworth League 7 P. M. Sunday School and Bible class 9:45 A. M. We will have good music morning and evening. Come let us make vacation a delight. W. Boyd Moore, Pastor.

Lents Evangelical Church

Sermon by the Pastor 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject "The Christian." In the evening the service will be for Young Men especially. Subject: "Is The Young Man Absolum Safe." Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Y. P. A. 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday 8 P. M. T. R. Hornschuch, Pastor.

Kern Park Christian Church.

Bible School 10 A. M. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor 7 P. M. Midweek prayer meeting 8 P. M. Thursday. Bible class 8:45 P. M. Thursday. Sermon subject for Lord's Day, June 28. Morning: "The Prayer Life of Deity." Evening: "Feeling After God." R. Tibbs Maxey, Minister.

Tent Meeting.

The meetings are continuing with interest at the Tent Meeting conducted by Evangelist B. C. Dewey. Rev. Harrington and Elder Burns have been preaching the old time gospel this week.

Tailoring and Dressmaking, Childrens sewing at reasonable prices.—Tabor 4575, cor. 9th and Marie Lents.